

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### SPECIAL BARGAIN.

We have a lot fronting 40 feet on the south side of East Campbell street, 135 feet deep to an alley, and 40 feet east of Edgewood street, adjoining the Woodland Park Company's land, which we can offer for a few days only at \$2,000.

WILBUR S. POLE & CO.

Rooms 3 and 4, Exchange Building,

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

SIMMONS, AMBLER & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Buchanan, Va.

We have the choicest property in all parts of the town for sale, and can therefore offer the best inducements to investors. Office, corner of Water and Washington streets.

MAX MEADOWS.

Lots for sale. Grand sale Octo-

ber 25. Call on us at once for

prices and particulars.

FRANCIS B. KEMP & CO., Agents.

**NOTICE.**—Parties desiring to purchase lots desirably located and direct from first hands, had better purchase in the Exchange Building, in the southwestern portion of the city, before all the choice ones are taken. \$26,500 worth sold in this addition Saturday, title coming directly from the Exchange Building and Investment Company, and no assumptions to be made. GRAY & BOSWELL, agents, No. 110 Jefferson street. oct19-3t

**LOST.**—On Franklin Road, between Pine street and Crystal Spring, an astrakhan lady's wrap. By returning to this office finder will receive reward. oct21-3t

**ALL PARTIES DESIRING PRIVATE LEGES** at the race course, apply to FRED WEBER, Exchange Building. 1t

**TAKE NOTICE.**

## SALE OF LOTS

AT

MAX MEADOWS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1890.

A special train for Max Meadows will leave Roanoke on October 25 at 2:30 a. m. Returning will leave Max Meadows about 4:45 p. m.

In buying tickets ask for Saturday and Sunday Excursion Tickets, good for both days. oct19to25

## FOR THE HOSPITAL.

A List of the Subscribers to the Fund up to Date.

T. T. Fishburne	\$1,000
P. L. Terry	1,000
Dr. J. A. Gule	1,000
Dr. A. Z. Kofner	1,000
Mary W. Sands	1,000
C. O'Leary	1,000
Thomas Lewis	500
A. Lewis	500
J. M. Gannell	250
S. S. Brooke	250
M. S. Ashburn	250
Engleby & Bro.	250
W. J. and L. Blair, Jr.	250
W. W. Doe	250
Miss Ella Lee Powell	250
Virginia Brewing Co., H. C. Ph.	300
J. W. Coon	200
D. C. Moomaw	100
J. B. Levy	100
J. M. Harris	100
Wm. P. Huff	100
Wm. Lind	100
Woods & Caldwell	100
Huff, Andrews & Thomas	100
C. Markley	100
J. B. McClannahan	100
H. B. Moorman	100
W. P. Moomaw	100
Rev. Dr. W. H. Meade	100
Oskey & Woolwine	100
Commercial Club	100
Roanoke Times	100
Ex. B. and Investment Co., 1 lot	800
Park Land Co., 1 lot	500
Melrose Land Co., 1 lot	500
Vinton Land Co., 1 lot	500
Hughes & Camp	50
Mrs. A. Pope	50
Geo. C. Moomaw	50
E. A. Parsons	50
Rev. J. E. Bushnell	50
G. Graham Anderson	50
Rev. W. C. Campbell	50
C. W. Thomas	50
E. C. Pechin	50
B. L. Griener	50
R. J. Beckloff	25
A. J. Banks	25
C. Victor Kocher, of Buchanan	25
Fred B. Foster	10
E. H. Reigh	10
N. M. Whiteth	10
J. A. Bransden	10
J. R. Fishburne	100
J. E. Winfield	100
P. W. Huff	50
Breschman Bros.	50
M. Coffman	5

Roanoke Racing Association.

The special race, the Roanoke stakes for horses owned and in Roanoke county, September 15th, mile heats, two in three, will be the first race called on Wednesday. Entries will close at 6 p. m. For particulars see programme in this paper. Races called at 1 p. m.

## BASIS OF VIRGINIA'S WEALTH.

### The Iron Development and Ore Resources of Virginia.

An Important Paper Read by Mr. Edmund C. Pechin, of Roanoke, Va., before the New York Meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute, October 9, 1890.

The writer approaches this subject with a great deal of diffidence—first, because it is utterly impossible to satisfactorily treat it within the limits of a paper, and secondly because the larger development is of so comparatively a recent date as to make authoritative data on some interesting points unavailable.

For over 100 years small charcoal furnaces have been in existence at widely scattered points, making a few tons of iron daily, then gradually increasing to a daily output of, say 10 to 12 tons, as the market widened. With the exhaustion of local supplies of wood, inaccessibility to market and sharp competition, bringing lower prices, many were compelled from time to time to make temporary stops, and finally to cease altogether. During the first half century there were at different times in operation between 75 and 90 charcoal furnaces. The last Directory of the Iron and Steel Works of the United States (1890) gives 19 as the number of charcoal stacks in Virginia. Of these several are cold, and it is perfectly safe to say will never resume.

All of them lie within a few miles of the Norfolk and Western and Shenandoah Valley railroads, and run on the brown ores of, and adjacent to, the Potsdam sandstones, to be hereafter described. The iron made by these furnaces was almost wholly cold-blast, and noted for its excellence for tough castings and chilling car wheel irons. The change came when the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway made the fine coking coals of West Virginia available, and an extraordinary impetus was given when, in 1882, the Norfolk and Western railroad, with wise foresight, built to the Flat Top coking coals and opened up that wonderful field to the outside world.

The census year of 1880 gave the total output of pig iron in Virginia as 17,906 tons.

The census of year of 1890, just completed gives 302,447 tons. Of this, the charcoal production was under 18,000 tons, the balance being made by 12 coke furnaces. The rapid increase in late years is best seen by the figures of the annual production: 1886, 156,250 tons; 1887, 175,751 tons; 1888, 197,306 tons; 1889, 251,356 tons. There are now in course of active construction (and the majority nearing completion) ten first-class modern coke furnaces, with a yearly capacity of 250,000 gross tons, and several proposed.

The important question now arises: What are the sources of ore supply for all of these plants? To settle that it is necessary to briefly consider existing geological conditions.

Every known character of ore is to be found, in varying quantities, in the State of Virginia.

1. The magnetic, specular and gossan ores in the older rocks east of the Blue Ridge (Archean belt).

2. The hydrated brown hematite of the Potsdam sandstones and slates and in the Silurian limestones overlying them (Nos. I and II of Professor Rogers).

3. The hydrated brown hematite of the Lower Silurian shales (No. III of Professor Rogers).

4. The anhydrous red hematites, or fossil ore, of Professor Rogers' Hudson Epoch No. V, ordinarily known as the Clinton or dyestone ores (Upper Silurian).

5. The hydrated brown hematites of the Oriskany Epoch of Professor Rogers, No. VII (Upper Silurian).

6. The hydrated brown ores accompanying the subcarboniferous limestones of No. XI.

7. The carbonates of the coal measures, No. XI.

These will be considered in the inverse order.

The carbonates can be dismissed without further notice. As yet they have only been found as nodules in the slates, and are of no commercial value whatever.

Of the subcarboniferous limestone, brown ores but little is known. They are of unusual occurrence, and apparently only local, and on a limited scale. As far as they have been identified, they occur along the line of the great fault in Tazewell county, Virginia, on the Clinch Valley extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, by which fault No. XI is brought into direct contact with No. II. The external indications for many miles would lead the casual observer to believe in the existence of very large bodies of ore, but positive developments weaken this impression. The quality of the ore is very fair, a considerable number of analyses showing:

Iron from 38 per cent. to 49 per cent.

Silica from 13 per cent. to 22 per cent.

Phosphorus from 0.13 per cent. to 0.44 per cent.

Manganese from 1 per cent. to 2.40 per cent.

While these ores may serve as a local supply, they can never become, from present knowledge, of commercial value in Virginia at least.

No. VII.—We now come to one of the great leading ore deposits of Virginia, which has during the last eight years furnished the largest amount of ore, and which was until within the last year the largest annual ore producer, but which

is now being exceeded by the output of the ores of Nos. I and II. It is commonly and commercially known as the Oriskany brown ore, and supplies the furnaces at Lowmoor, Longdale, Victoria, and Princess.

At the present time these deposits are only reached by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway. As there seems to be no reason for doubting the existence of the measures carrying these ores for several hundreds of miles through Virginia, in a northeast and southwest direction, it is quite within the range of probability that at no distant day the large area carrying these measures, now inaccessible, will be penetrated by new railroads or branches from existing roads, and the output of ore largely stimulated thereby. This is particularly probable from the fact that this ore deposit, in connection with that of No. V, hereafter noted, lies nearer to the great coal fields than any other. Incidentally it may be stated in passing that recent developments from Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Va., and Middleborough, Ky., positively claim the existence of the Oriskany ore at or near these localities. This being the case, it seems to prove the continuity of this ore deposit over several hundreds of miles. The well-known aphorism, "all is not gold that glitters," is thoroughly applicable, not only to this great lead of ore, but to all other brown ores, to be hereafter considered. To quote from a recognized authority, the late Professor J. L. Campbell, of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: "Although the Oriskany is the most important of the ore-bearing formations in this particular region, it must not be inferred that every part of it, or even the greater part of it, is iron ore. Large portions consist of a coarse gray sandstone, that is frequently highly colored with iron rust, and that breaks up rapidly when exposed, and weathers into round boulders of a brown color."

In many places gigantic boulders, and even cliffs, 20 to 40 feet high, outcrop on the mountain side, and strike the experienced observer as iron ore, pure and simple; but oftentimes these masses are fatally charged with siliceous matter, and are commercially valueless. Yet these are usually landmarks which indicate large and valuable deposits of good ore immediately under them. Great variations both in quantity and quality occur in close proximity, even in thoroughly good mining ground, requiring the watchful attention of the practiced eye and experienced miner. The usual pitch of the ore can be taken at about 45 degrees, conforming to the general stratification, but this is constantly changing, at times flattening out, and at other times nearly vertical.

Originally worked in and near the outcrop, as open cuts, the large mining operations are now chiefly underground. The present mines at Longdale, Alleghany county, Va., give information of much value, and serve as an illustration. Originally supplying a charcoal furnace, requiring very limited supplies, open cuts were made at the outcrop about 400 feet above the creek level, on the hillside. These ran as open cuts about 4,000 feet in length, and about 100 feet in depth. At the outset these same workings supplied the coke furnaces, but at the depth of 100 feet it became impossible to keep up the wells, and underground mining was resorted to, and is now the only source of supply.

In locating a tunnel, a shaft was started at the floor level of the open cut and sunk 200 feet, with a somewhat disappointing result, as the ore when struck was at that point only about 12 feet wide, and not of average quality. Notwithstanding, the tunnel was driven 1,100 feet, and struck the ore at the depth of 200 feet, but about 150 feet northeast of the shaft. The ore at this point was 25 feet wide and fully up to the average. From here adits were driven along the ore 1,400 feet southwesterly and 1,900 feet northeasterly. Still lower down the valley another tunnel was driven, striking the ore 120 feet below the bottom of the shaft, giving thorough drainage to the whole mine.

From the surface to this lower level the ground is opened up by adits and winzes, making a splendid piece of mining property. The ore holds throughout, but turns and bends, and stands at every angle, conforming to the interstratified rocks from almost vertical to nearly flat. The mine is worked so that in coming back the pillars are drawn, the roof allowed to fall and the hill completely robbed. No better opportunity for studying the peculiar characteristics of this ore, with its variations, both as to occurrence and quality, can anywhere be found. The changes in its approximate quantities of silica and manganese, frequently within a few feet, can be fairly detected by the eye. At the northeast end of the ore line, where a ravine occurs, the ore is entirely cut off, or if continuous, it is at a very much greater depth.

These details have been gone into because the conditions found here are likely to be characteristic of this ore lead throughout the whole length of the State, and in localities now untouched, but before long to be brought on the market.

The total output of this property up to the first of this year has been about 750,000 gross tons, and at the present rate of consumption, say 250 tons a day, if dead work were to stop, there is enough ground open to give four or five years' supply. The bottom of the lowest level is in solid ore everywhere, and the depth to which the ore may run, is, of course, unknown.

At the Lowmoor Mine, a few miles away, a shaft has been sunk below water level 200 feet, with the ore in first-class condition. Although all of the mining operations have to be conducted with explosives, four-fifths of the product must go through the washers to cleanse the ores of the accompanying clays. One double log washer will wash 100 tons a day, so that a plant of three washers keeps a furnace fully supplied with beautifully cleaned ore. Now, as to the quality of the ore. The glowing accounts going the rounds of high grade ores to be found in Virginia are misleading and inaccurate.

(Continued on page 2.)

## RUNNING DOWN THE ASSASSINS.

### Gathering in the Murderers of Chief Hennessy.

Five Out of Six in Custody and the Man Who Fired the Gun Among Them—A Mysterious Meeting Broken Up—The Pinkertons to Take a Hand.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—[Special]—The police last night arrested forty odd Italians at the grocery of Carlo Graffio, at the corner of Burgundy and Conti streets. The officers noticed a large number of Italians dropping into the place in twos and threes, and believing that something was wrong forced their way in and found a man addressing the crowd present in Italian.

Charging that it was an unlawful assembly, all persons present were arrested and carried to the jail. In the meanwhile the rumors that a number of strange Italians were holding an indignation meeting in the house attracted a large crowd, who manifested their hostility to the foreigners.

When the latter were brought to the station it was discovered that not one had a cent or a home of any kind and that the entire party had arrived yesterday from Chicago and had been told to meet at Graffio's place.

As the men could give no explanation for themselves or why they came to New Orleans, or met at the grocery, they were locked up at the police station, charged with being dangerous and suspicious characters. The police also arrested Manuel Pietro whom they charge not only with being one of the men engaged in the Hennessy assassination, but with actually being the man who fired the fatal shot.

They claim to have the case in excellent condition; that the murderer has been arrested and sufficient evidence obtained to convict them. According to their view of the matter the murder was ordered by the Matrangas who are the heads of the Sicilian gang. Joe Machea under the name of John Peterson leased the Mastero house from which the assassins watched Hennessy and finally fired on him.

The murder itself was committed by six or seven men, of whom Schaffli, Mastero, Bagnetto, Incardera and Pietro were five. The other Italian prisoners except some few regarded as important witnesses or accessories to the crime, have been released. More evidence has been found against Machea, he being identified by two negro women who live next to the Mastero house as having been seen by them at the house several times just before the murder.

In his statement he declares he was never in that portion of New Orleans, but he is now identified by two white and two colored women as having leased the Mastero house under a different name, and as having been seen frequently in that neighborhood.

Tony Matrangas and Vincenzo Carruse, who were arrested a few days ago and released, were arrested again to-day, charged with being accessories to the assassination. One or two more of the conspirators are still at large, but it is only a question of time before they, too, will be behind the bars. Pietro, one of the suspects, was identified to-day by a colored woman, who saw him last Monday receive two guns from two other Sicilians.

Joe Machea has been further identified as a constant visitor to the cobbler shop, which he rented and placed Mastero in it, ostensibly to follow his occupation, but in reality to watch the movements of Hennessy.

A telegram was sent to the Pinkertons yesterday, asking them to assist in the hunt for Chief Hennessy's assassins. This morning a reply was received from W. A. Pinkerton, saying he would be here at once to take part personally in the work.

## A LABOR CANDIDATE SUICIDES.

F. S. Emory Cuts the Radial Artery and Bleeds to Death.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 12.—[Special]—F. S. Emory, candidate for Congress on the workingmen's ticket, suicided by cutting the radial artery in his right arm and bleeding to death at Livingston hotel last night.

About 10 o'clock he engaged a room, at the hotel. He had been drinking, but was not intoxicated when he retired.

Emory was for a number of years general passenger agent for the Rochester and Pittsburg road. For the last two years he was general agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, but was dismissed when he accepted the labor nomination for Congress.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Committee Report an Estimate for Buildings and Grounds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Special]—The World's Fair Committee on classification submitted a report to-day making estimates of floor space and uncovered grounds for displays as follows:

Agricultural Hall, 15 acres; Horticultural Hall, 15 acres with an outside space of 25 acres; live stock, 100 acres; fisheries, 2 acres; mineral palace, 5; machinery hall, 20; transportation, 20, besides open space; electrical palace, 4; manufacturers' palace, 20; fine arts gallery, 5. The space to be covered by the Federal government buildings, and those of foreign and State Governments, and special and private exhibitors are not included in the estimates.

## Mayor's Court.

Tyler Callaws, using profane language, was fined \$5. Armstead Otery, charged with whipping his wife, was dismissed, and Myra Patterson was recognized in the sum of \$25 to keep the peace toward D. Taylor.

## DURING SATURDAY'S STORM.

Many British Seamen Killed and Injured on Board Fleet.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—[Special]—The storm that prevailed along the North British coasts Saturday was followed by a dense fog. Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour and twenty-four officers and men belonging to the British fleet, who were left on shore at Scarborough Saturday morning when the squadron pushed to sea to escape being blown ashore, made an attempt to rejoin their vessels this morning.

The heavy sea that had been running had gone down, and long search in small boats was made for the ships, but the fog was so thick it was impossible to find them, and the boats returned to town.

When the fleet ran out to sea the gunboat Speedwell had only one officer on board. Shortly after noon to-day the fog lifted sufficiently to allow objects to be discerned for some distance, and the fleet having returned, the vice-admiral was taken on board the Camperdown.

Here it was found that while slipping anchor Saturday the cable had given way, severely injured thirteen of the crew, their legs, arms and ribs being broken. Three other vessels belonging to the fleet, having signalled that fatal accidents occurred on board during the storm.

## UP THE ZAMBESI.

British Gunboats Ascend the River Despite Portuguese Protests.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 20.—[Special]—Advices received here by means of British vessels which arrived from Zanzibar river, state that the British gunboats entered the river October 8, despite the protests of the Portuguese authorities. In their company was a steamer belonging to the British African Lakes Company which had in tow floating lighters and canoes laden with stores and munitions of war.

The entire native population lined the banks of the river, shouting, dancing and clapping hands. The Portuguese made verbal protest against the gunboats entering the river.

## O'Brien Confident of Success.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—[Special]—In an interview to-day William O'Brien declared that he attached no importance to reports of rivalry said to exist between Irish societies in the United States. Such reports, he said, were always set afloat in view of the departure of an Irish mission to that country. The members of the mission did not intend to interfere with individual rivalries. They were going as delegates of Parnell and the whole Irish party, and O'Brien said he was confident that they would receive the support of Irishmen in America and the sympathy of the American people.

## Zwei Deutsche Spione Arrestirt.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—[Special]—Diese Nachricht brachte der Petit Journal eine wache bei dem namem Deiterich und Schwester wurden arrestirt in den Baracken zu Belford Zeichnungen von den Festungswerken wurden in Deitrichs hause gefunden. Und vollen Deitrich und Schwester mit einen anderen Syriane bei dem namem Stahl in Verbindung gestanden und Der deutschen Regirungs die Franzosischen Regirungs Gehum nine mit getheilt haben.

## Against the Lottery Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special]—The United States Express Company has issued peremptory orders to all of its agents not to receive money, tickets or lists of drawings from the Louisiana Lottery Company, or in any way to assist in the transaction of lottery business and says that any statements that the company is acting to the contrary are false.

## Captain Burton Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—[Special]—Captain Sir Richard Francis Burton, well known for his explorations in Africa and other countries, died to-day.

## Architect Mullett Kills Himself.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—[Special]—A. B. Mullett, formerly supervising architect of the treasury and for several years past a successful architect in private practice, shot and killed himself to-night at his home in this city. He designed the New York postoffice building and the State, War and Navy department building in Washington.

## What Caused It?

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—[Special]—Oyster dredgers arriving to-day report that all along Kent Island, off the Lumps and down the western shore, as far as Patuxent and Cooper Island, the oyster banks were found dead. What has killed the oyster is not known. The dredgers say it would have taken them weeks to get a load.

## TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

The following figures were issued yesterday: State of Oregon, 312,490; increase, 137,722; State of Wisconsin, 1,683,697; increase, 362,200.

The Commissioner of pensions yesterday appointed 84 clerks at \$1,000 per annum, each through civil service.

The third championship game of ball between Louisville and Brooklyn yesterday was called at the end of the eighth inning, the score standing 7 to 7.

The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury yesterday was 1,217,000 ounces; amount purchased, 647,000 ounces.

Lewis B. Henry and Gordon Smythe, Philadelphia millionaires, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, with a view of investing largely in Virginia. They were entertained by General Mahone.

The boiler of a shifting engine exploded yesterday at Eliza furnace, eight miles south of Pittsburg, killing the engineer and fireman and injuring two employees of the furnace. The engineer's body was blown into Monongahela river, a distance of fifty yards.

## NEWS BY CABLE FROM ABROAD.

### The French Deputies Receive Several Ministerial Measures.

A Tariff Bill With Reciprocity Advantages—Gladstone Going to Scotland—Lord Granville Speaks—Up the Zambesi—Other News.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—[Special]—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies re-assembled to-day. Among the bills introduced in the Chamber was one by M. Rouvier, minister of finance, providing for the imposition of a tax on pharmaceutical specialties. Bills were also introduced by de Freycinet, minister of war, relative to spies, and providing relief for families of soldiers in the event of the mobilization of the army.

Roche, minister of commerce, introduced a general customs tariff bill. It provides a maximum tariff applicable to products imported from countries not conceding commercial advantages to France and a minimum tariff reserved for countries consenting to customs regulations calculated to benefit French trade. Agricultural products figuring exclusively in the maximum class will not be considered in any arrangements with powers. Among raw materials those will be exempt from duty which are indispensable to great manufacturers. Products admitted free include raw silks and wools, raw hides and raw cotton.

M. Alype brought in an interpellation regarding the Dahomey expedition. He reproached the government for declaring war against Dahomey without the sanction of the chamber.

Metienne, under secretary for the colonies, denied that war had been declared. The object of the expedition, he said, was simply to defend French subjects in Dahomey. An order of the day approving the course of the government was adopted.

Goussot, Boulangerist, brought up the Boulangerist question by demanding that legislation be taken against the Boulangerists in order to throw light upon recent charges against them. Minister Constans replied that the high court of justice had already condemned Boulanger, and nearly the whole of France joined in the condemnation. It was useless for the government to prosecute unless new attempts were made against the State. Deroulede responded with fierce invectives against the ministry. Finally an order of the day was adopted.

## THE GRAND OLD MAN

Heartily Cheered on His Journey Toward Scotland.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—[Special]—Mr. Gladstone will be accompanied by his wife throughout his tour of Scotland. They left Liverpool this morning. Four hundred persons gathered at the railway station at Wigan, and Gladstone was heartily cheered. The crowd shouted that they did not want him to make a speech, but wanted him to reserve his voice in order to be able to speak in Midlothian and demolish the Tories. Gladstone nevertheless made a short speech in which he said that Midlothian knew what to do of itself; nothing was left for him to do in that respect.

At Preston hundreds of persons gathered at the station to welcome him, and he was loudly cheered upon his arrival. When Carlisle was reached a crowd numbering 500 persons was found waiting for the coming of the train. Gladstone delivered an address here. In the course of his remarks he said he had no fear for Scotland and hoped that England would do as well in the Home Rule movement as Scotland.

## LORD GRANVILLE SPEAKS.

He Claims That the McKinley Bill Will Tell Against America.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—[Special]—In a speech at Newcastle to-day Lord Granville said that the Tories were confident of the result of appealing to the country, yet they delayed dissolving Parliament as long as possible. Referring to the new American tariff he said: "Exaggerated language has been used with regard to the McKinley tariff, which will not injure us as much as was expected. It is certain to be more injurious to America herself."

He added that the measure would tell against American farmers and artisans and eventually against American manufacturers. He supposed that America still desired to export, but she could only get her exports paid for by imports. But for Canadian protection duties, it would be impossible to prevent wholesale smuggling.

The speaker said he wished particularly to express the opinion that the law was not enacted out of hostility to England. After generally censuring the government for its policy toward Ireland he strongly condemned the practice of "shadowing," from which, he said, even felons in England were exempt.

## Worried about Dillon and O'Brien.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special]—

A member of the Federal ministry is credited with stating that the government will